IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The paragraph bridging pages 5 and 6 follows:

"The specified element can be contained in the toner, for example, in a form of pigment, charge controlling agent or metal oxide, although may be contained in a form of elemental metal. Concretely, the specified element can be contained by adding into a component of toner, for example, a pigment such as copper phthalocyanine pigment, a magnetic powder such as magnetite and ferrite, and a charge controlling agent such as an chromium azo complex, a chromium salicylic acid complex, a zinc salicylic acid complex, a zinc salicylic acid complex and a molybdenum [quatenary] quaternary ammonium complex."

The paragraph on page 8, lines 12-14 follows:

"The number of the particle containing the specified element which synchronously emits light caused by the specified element with light caused by carbon atom, hereinafter referred to [a] as synchronous light emission particle, and the number of the particle containing the specified element which emits light caused by the specified element without synchronous [with] light emission caused by carbon atom, herein after referred to [a] as non-synchronous light emission particle, are counted. The ratio of the number of [synchronous] non-synchronous light emission particle to the sum of the number of the synchronous and non-synchronous light emission particles is defined as the isolation ratio of the specified element in percent by number."

The full paragraph on page 8 follows:

"The number of the particle containing the specified element which synchronously emits light caused by the specified element with light caused by carbon atom, hereinafter referred to as a synchronous light emission particle, and the number of the particle containing the specified element which emits light caused by the specified element without synchronous with light emission caused by carbon atom, hereinafter referred to as a non-synchronous light emission particle, are counted. The ratio of the number of the synchronous light emission particle to the sum of the number of the synchronous and non-synchronous light emission

particles is defined as the [isoration] isolation ratio of the specified element in percent by number."

The paragraph bridging pages 10-11 follows:

"Practical examples of the releasing agent include polyolefin compounds such as low molecular weight polypropylene having number average molecular weight of 1,500 to 9,000, low molecular weight polyethylene, ethylene-propylene copolymer, [microcrystaline] microcrystalline wax, Carnauba wax, Sazole wax, [parafin] paraffin wax, amide wax etc."

The paragraph bridging pages 11 and 12 follows:

"In Toner A, the isolation ratio of the specified element can be controlled by changing conditions of the crushing or the classification. The isolation of the specified element can be inhibited when the crushing is performed under a mild condition so as to inhibit crushing at the interface between the substance containing the specified element and the resin. Particularly, a mechanical crushing method is preferable since crushing at the interface is difficultly occurred and the formation of the isolated matter can be inhibited by such the method compared with an air-current crushing method. Examples of the mechanical crushing apparatus include [Turbomill] TURBOMILL, manufactured by Turbo Kogyo Co., Ltd., and [Cryptron] CRYPTRON manufactured by Kawasaki Juko Co., Ltd. In the classifying process, a suitable isolation ratio can be obtained by repeating the classification while feedbacking the result of monitoring on the final isolation ratio."

The paragraph on page 15, lines 9-13 follows:

"A radical polymerization initiator includes a water-soluble initiator such as peroxide salt compound (for example, potassium peroxide, ammonium peroxide), salt of azobisaminodipropane acetic acid, azobiscyano valerate, azobiscyano [valeic] valeric acid, and hydrogen peroxide."

The paragraph bridging pages 20 and 21 follows:

"As the polymerization initiator in the suspension polymerization method and the solution polymerization method, an oil-soluble radical polymerization initiator such as [azoisobutylonitrile] azoisobutyronitrile and lauryl peroxide, is usable. In the invention, it is preferred that the toner is prepared by the emulsion polymerization method, even though various methods [cam] can be utilized as above-mentioned. The reason of such the fact is not confirmed but the emulsion polymerization method is preferably as the preparation method of the polymerized toner in the invention since an extreme small amount of isolated substance can be formed because the compound containing the specified element is coagulated with the resin particle in the aqueous medium to form a toner in this method."

Page 27, line 9 follows

"<Examples 1 [to 16] to 4, 6 and 16 and Comparative Examples 1 to 2>"

Table 1 on pages 28-31 of the specification follows:

Table 1

			Example			
			1	2	3	4
Receipt of raw material composition of colored particle (Parts by weight)	Binder resin	Styrene-acrylate resin 1	100	100	100	100
		Styrene-acrylate resin 2				
		Polyester resin				
	Colorant [Colorant]	Magnetite	105	105	105	105
		Copper phthalocyanine type cyan pigment				
		Quinacridone magenta type pigment				
		Benzidine yellow type pigment				
		Carbon black				
	Mold releasing agent [Mold releasing agent]	Low molecular weight polypropylene	3.5	3.5	4	3.5
		Low molecular weight polyethylene				
		Fatty acid amide wax				
	Charge controll-ing agent [Charge controll-ing agent]	Iron-azo complex	1	1	1	0.7
		Chromium salicylic acid complex				
		Zinc salicylic acid complex				
		Molybdenum quaternary ammonium complex				
External additive (added amount to colored particle in parts by weight)		Silica	1	1	1	1
		Positively chargeable silica				
		Titanium oxide				

			Example			
			[5]	6	[7]	[8]
Receipt of raw material composition of colored particle (Parts by weight)	Binder resin	Styrene-acrylate resin 1				
		Styrene-acrylate resin 2				
		Polyester resin	[100]	100	[100]	[100]
	Colorant [Colorant]	Magnetite				
		Copper phthalocyanine type cyan pigment	[3]	3	[3]	[3]
		Quinacridone magenta type pigment				
		Benzidine yellow type pigment				
		Carbon black				
	Mold releasing agent [Mold releasing agent]	Low molecular weight polypropylene			[2]	[2]
		Low molecular weight polyethylene	[3]	3		
		Fatty acid amide wax				
	Charge controll-ing agent [Charge controll-ing agent]	Iron-azo complex				
		Chromium salicylic acid complex				
		Zinc salicylic acid complex	[2.5]			
		Molybdenum quaternary ammonium complex				
External additive (added amount to colored particle in parts by weight)		Silica	[2.5]	2.5	[2.5]	[2.5]
		Positively chargeable silica				
		Titanium oxide	[0.5]	0.5	[0.5]	[0.5]

			Example				
			9	10	11	12	13
Receipt of raw material composition of colored particle (Parts by weight)	Binder resin	Styrene-acrylate resin 1					
		Styrene-acrylate resin 2	100				
		Polyester resin		100	100	100	100
	Colorant Colorant	Magnetite					
		Copper phthalocyanine type cyan pigment					
		Quinacridone magenta type pigment		4		4	
		Benzidine yellow type pigment			4		4
		Carbon black					
	Mold releasing agent Mold releasing agent	Low molecular weight polypropylene	4	4	4	4	4
		Low molecular weight polyethylene					
		Fatty acid amide wax					
	Charge controlling agent Charge controlling agent	Iron-azo complex				2	2
		Chromium salicylic acid complex		2	2		
		Zinc salicylic acid complex					
		Molybdenum quaternary ammonium complex					
External additive (Added amount to colored particle in parts by weight)		Silica	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
		Positively chargeable silica					
		Titanium oxide	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

			Example			Compara-tive example	
			[14]	[15]	16	1	2
Receipt of raw material composition of colored particle (Parts by weight)	Binder resin	Styrene-acrylate resin 1	[100]	[100]	100		100
		Styrene-acrylate resin 2					
		Polyester resin				100	
	Colorant [Colorant]	Magnetite				105	
		Copper phthalocyanine type cyan pigment					
		Quinacridone magenta type pigment					
		Benzidine yellow type pigment					
		Carbon black	[10]	[10]	10		10
	Mold releasing agent [Mold releasing agent]	Low molecular weight polypropylene	[4]	[4]	4		4
		Low molecular weight polyethylene				4	
		Fatty acid amide wax					
	Charge controll-ing agent [Charge controll-ing agent]	Iron-azo complex		[2.5]		1	1
		Chromium salicylic acid complex	[2]				
		Zinc salicylic acid complex					
		Molybdenum quaternary ammonium complex			2		
External additive (Added amount to colored particle in parts by weight)		Silica				1	25
		Positively chargeable silica			1		
		Titanium oxide					0.5

Table 2 on page 38 of the Specification follows, retaining Examples 1-4, 6, and 16-18 and Comparative Examples 1-3:

Table 2

	Specific element in toner			Kind of carrier	Charging amount		Formation of fog
	Kind	Content (% by weight)	Isolated ratio		Initial time	After 10,000 printing	
Example 1	Fe	33.9	0.5	-	-5.3	-5.1	None
Example 2	Fe	34.0	5.2	-	-5.3	-4.2	None
Example 3	Fe	33.5	3.1	-	-5.2	-4.5	None
Example 4	Fe	33.8	0.3	-	-4.1	-4.1	None
~~Example 5~~	~~Cu~~ ~~Cr~~	~~0.29~~ ~~0.20~~	~~2.7~~ ~~0.5~~	~~carrier 1~~	~~-29. 29.11~~	~~-25.77~~	~~None~~
Example 6	Cu	0.29	8.6	carrier 2	-20.7	-15.8	None
~~Example 7~~	~~Cu~~	~~0.29~~	~~5.7~~	~~carrier 2~~	~~-20.1~~	~~-16.1~~	~~None~~
~~Example 8~~	~~Cu~~	~~0.29~~	~~2.7~~	~~carrier 2~~	~~-20.2~~	~~-16.9~~	~~None~~
~~Example 9~~	~~Cu~~	~~0.27~~	~~0.7~~	~~carrier 2~~	~~-20.1~~	~~-19.1~~	~~None~~
~~Example 10~~	~~Zn~~	~~0.20~~	~~2.5~~	~~carrier 1~~	~~-22.1~~	~~-19.6~~	~~None~~
~~Example 11~~	~~Zn~~	~~0.20~~	~~2.1~~	~~carrier 1~~	~~-23.4~~	~~-21.2~~	~~None~~
~~Example 12~~	~~Cr~~	~~0.16~~	~~2.3~~	~~carrier 1~~	~~-24.7~~	~~-21.9~~	~~None~~
~~Example 13~~	~~Cr~~	~~0.16~~	~~1.9~~	~~carrier 1~~	~~-25.1~~	~~-23.2~~	~~None~~
~~Example 14~~	~~Cr~~	~~0.15~~	~~1.1~~	~~carrier 1~~	~~-25.5~~	~~-23.8~~	~~None~~
~~Example 15~~	~~Fe~~	~~0.13~~	~~1.5~~	~~carrier 1~~	~~-24.6~~	~~-23.1~~	~~None~~
Example 16	Mo	0.80	1.7	carrier 1	23.5	-22.2	None
Example 17	Cu	0.39	5.0	carrier 1	-22.4	-19.1	None
Example 18	Cu	0.39	1.4	carrier 1	-23.7	-22.7	None
Comparative Example 1	Fe	33.3	12.3	-	-5.2	-2.1	Fog Found
Comparative Example 2	Fe	0.29	10.5	carrier 1	-22.1	-13.2	Fog Found
Comparative Example 3	Cu	0.38	11.4	carrier 2	-23.7	-12.9	Fog Found

The paragraph bridging pages 33 and 34 follows:

"To 1000 ml of the polymerizing liquid thus obtained, sodium hydroxide was added to adjust the pH to 9.5[,]. Then 270 ml of a 2.2 mole-% solution of potassium chloride and a solution composed of 67 ml of water dissolved therein 160 ml of isopropyl alcohol, 9.0 g of polyoxyethyleneoctylphenyl ether having an average polymerization degree of 10 were further added. Thus obtained reacting liquid was maintained at 75° C and stirred for 6 hours."

The first full paragraph on Page 37 follows:

"One the other hand, practical printing tests of 10,000 sheets of image formation having a image area ratio of 5% were performed using each of two-component developer relating to Examples [5 to] 6 and 16 to 18 and comparative examples 2 and 3 by a printer KL2010, manufactured by Konica Corporation, which was modified so as to be fitted to the development by the two-component developer. The charged amount of the toner was measured at the initial time [and], and the image after 100,000 sheets of printing was visually observed to check the formation of fog at the background of the image."